
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALEXANDER DAVID DIAZ-TORUNO,

Defendant.

**MEMORANDUM DECISION AND
ORDER CONTINUING TRIAL
AND EXCLUDING TIME
UNDER THE SPEEDY TRIAL ACT**

Case No. 4:19-cr-87-DN-PK

District Judge David Nuffer

This Order Continuing Trial and Excluding Time Under the Speedy Trial Act is entered in response to the outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease (“COVID-19”) in the District of Utah.

On March 13, 2020, a [National Emergency](#) was declared in response to the nationwide outbreak, which the [World Health Organization](#) has [declared a global pandemic](#). The numbers of confirmed [COVID-19 cases](#) and deaths within the United States continue to increase daily. [The United States has more COVID-19 cases than any other country](#).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) has issued [guidance](#) to combat the spread of COVID-19, and to promote the health and well-being of the nation. This guidance includes [recommendations](#) that all Americans avoid close contact with others (*i.e.*, being within six feet) and wear cloth face coverings in public or when around others. Despite this guidance, thousands of new COVID-19 cases continue to be reported in the United States each day. And available evidence suggests there is difficulty in accurately tracking the spread of COVID-19 because many cases go undetected due to varying degrees of symptoms and a lack of available testing.

In Utah, Governor Gary Herbert declared a state of emergency and issued a “Stay Safe, Stay Home” directive to all Utahns. The directive was initially set to expire on April 13, 2020, but was extended through May 1, 2020. The [State subsequently moved to “low risk” as case counts appeared to level off](#). But since then, there has been a [statewide spike in case counts](#). Most counties in the State remain in the “low risk” stage. The “low risk” stage still imposes strong restrictions on the general public, particularly in group activities in small spaces. Persons who are older, immunocompromised or considered at high risk of contracting the virus must still take strict precautions.

Additionally, Chief Judge Robert J. Shelby has issued several General Court Orders in response to the outbreak of COVID-19 in the District of Utah.

- [General Order 20-008](#) placed restrictions on visitors to the District’s courthouse effective March 12, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-009](#) postponed most civil and criminal proceedings, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act¹ for all criminal cases in the District from March 16, 2020, through May 1, 2020.
- [General Order 20-010](#) modified court operations for some criminal proceedings and offender supervision effective March 23, 2020, until further order.
- [General Order 20-011](#) expanded video and teleconferencing capabilities for many criminal proceedings under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act effective March 31, 2020, and continuing for 90 days.
- [General Order 20-012](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to June 15, 2020, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act² for all criminal cases through June 15, 2020.
- [General Order 20-017](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to August 1, 2020, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice”

¹ 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(A).

² *Id.*

exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act³ for all criminal cases through August 1, 2020.

- [General Order 20-021](#) extended the postponement of most civil and criminal proceedings to September 1, 2020, and included findings and conclusions for an “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act⁴ for all criminal cases through September 1, 2020.

[General Order 20-021](#) also outlined the plan for phased reopening that the District of Utah has adopted. The criteria required to enter Phase I and resume “critical” in-person hearings in civil and criminal cases include:

- (1) No COVID-19 confirmed or suspected cases in the court facility within a 14-day period, or if a confirmed or suspected case has occurred, there has been a “deep cleaning” of exposed areas and applicable employee self-quarantine actions have been taken;
- (2) [Sustained downward trending](#) average of cumulative daily COVID-19 case counts in the District over a 14-day period; and
- (3) Recission of local restrictions on movement and/or shelter in place orders.

To enter Phase II, the criteria must be satisfied a second time. Criminal trials will begin on a limited basis in Phase II. It is presently estimated that, on or about September 1, 2020, the court will enter Phase I of the Reopening Plan and will not be in Phase II, which allows Jury Trials, until early October.

An “ends of justice” exclusion of time under the Speedy Trial Act is disfavored and “was meant to be a rarely used tool for those cases demanding more flexible treatment.”⁵ However, based on the ongoing nature of the COVID-19 outbreak in the District, the effect of national and local public health recommendations and directives (including restrictions on travel and the availability of hotel accommodations), and the findings and conclusions in Chief Judge Shelby’s

³ *Id.*

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ [United States v. Toombs](#), 574 F.3d 1262, 1269 (10th Cir. 2009).

General Orders 20-009 through 20-012 and 20-021, it is necessary and appropriate to continue trial in this case and exclude time under the Speedy Trial Act. The expanding number of COVID-19 cases and deaths nationally, and in Utah, and Governor Herbert's extension of the "Stay Safe, Stay Home" directive and the continuing restrictions of the "low risk" stage demand modifications in court practices to protect the public health. Courts and court operations are necessarily social operations, involving many people.

The need to protect the health of the public in the midst of a deadly pandemic outweighs the rights of Defendant and the public to a speedy trial. Moreover, there is a significantly reduced ability to obtain an adequate spectrum of jurors and available counsel, witnesses, and court personnel to be present in the courtroom for trial. Empaneling a jury, conducting a trial, and arranging jury deliberations, with due regard for health and safety, considering the broad spectrum of participants and their contacts outside the court, is not currently possible in the physical facilities available to the court. Long exposure in confined spaces, which is inherent in trial, increases risk of infection. Video and audio conferencing, used for hearings, are not available for trials. Counsel's ability to adequately prepare for trial, including locating and consulting with witnesses, and defense counsel's ability to confer with Defendant, under these circumstances is also greatly reduced.

Counsel have advised the court that following the resumption of courtroom access and relatively normal access to clients in custody, and access to witnesses, approximately 90 days will be reasonably necessary to prepare for trial.⁶

⁶ Joint Status Report, [docket no. 40](#), filed July 20, 2020.

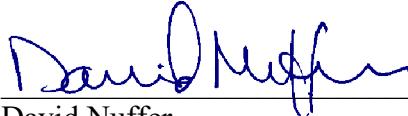
A failure to continue trial under these circumstances would result in a miscarriage of justice⁷ and would deny counsel for the government and Defendant the reasonable time necessary for effective preparation, taking into account the exercise of due diligence.⁸ Therefore, the ends of justice served by such a continuance outweigh the best interests of the public and Defendant in a speedy trial.⁹ This continuance is not predicated on general congestion of the court's calendar or lack of diligent preparation by counsel.¹⁰

ORDER

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the 2-day jury trial previously scheduled to begin on September 22, 2020, is continued to December 22, 2020, at 8:00 a.m. Accordingly, the time from the entry of [General Order 20-009](#), March 16, 2020, and the new trial date is excluded from Defendant's speedy trial computation for good cause.

Signed August 24, 2020.

BY THE COURT



David Nuffer
United States District Judge

⁷ 18 U.S.C. § 3161(h)(7)(B)(i).

⁸ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(B)(iv).

⁹ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(A).

¹⁰ *Id.* § 3161(h)(7)(C).